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Development of Non-Contacting Breath Monitoring Device by Image Convergence of Infrared Light

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= Abstract =

We demonstrated proof-of-concept for a non- contacting device that utilizes differential absorption of infrared light to monitor the breathing of a human subject. It was determined that the best way to achieve the desired results was to take advantage of light absorption characteristics of carbon dioxide to detect the presence or absence of periodic exhalation by the subject. The device design was divided into two separate components. The first is designed to emit infrared light at a wavelength appropriate for absorption by exhaled carbon dioxide. The second is designed to focus and detect the emitted light, generating an amplified signal output based on the relative intensity of transmittance. By analyzing this output signal, the breathing rate of the subject was determined. In order to increase the convenience and handiness of its use, data acquisition and display is accomplished by Personal Digital Assistance (PDA). Its intended use is to give earlier and more reliable warning of breathing irregularities in infants at risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). An additional application for which the device could potentially be useful is the monitoring of post-operative patients to detect apnea during recovery from anesthesia.

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가 SIDS

[1].

American SIDS Alliance

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(SIDS)

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(A040032)

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TE - Controller

2.3.

1 M - series DAQ(National Instrument, USA) PC(NX6120, Hewlett Packard, USA)

2.4.

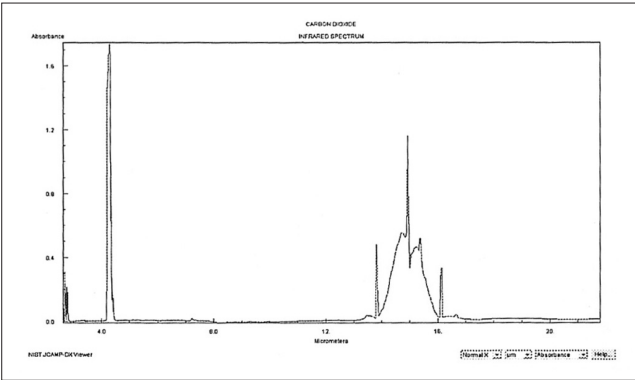
LABVIEW8.2 (National Instrument, USA)

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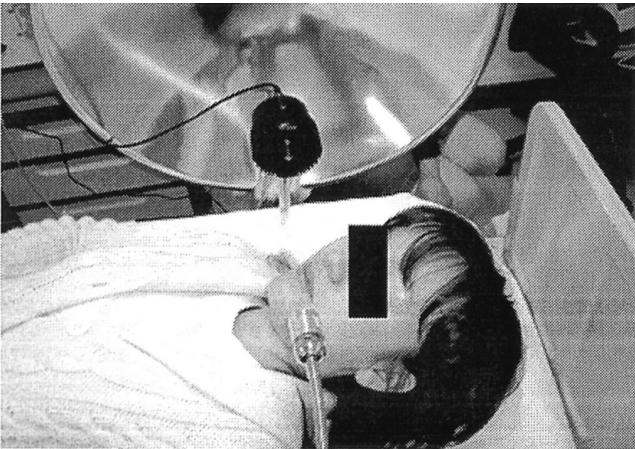
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3.1.

2 가 parabolic reflector가



1. [8]



2.

2.1.

가 4.3 μm 가 LED elliptical reflector LED LED - PG

2.2.

HgCdTe (Mercury Cadium Telluride)

3.2.

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3.3.

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(3, 4). 10

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가 10

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(5, 6).

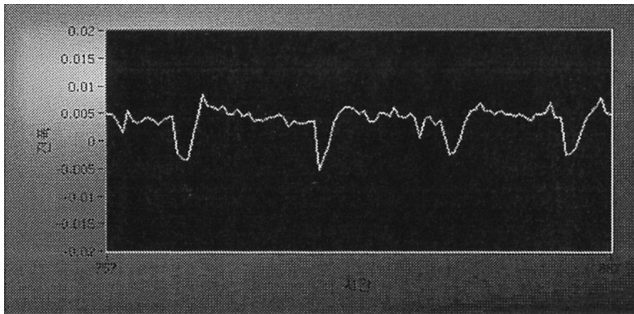
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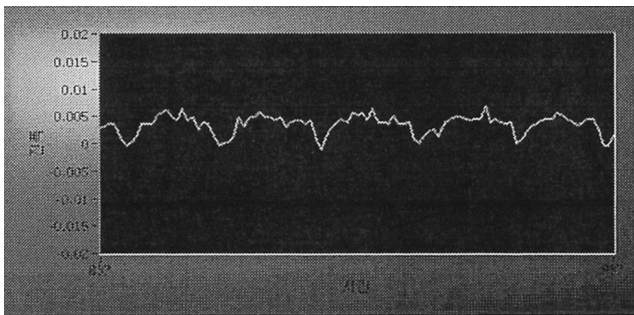
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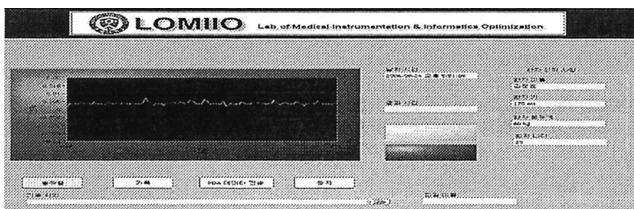
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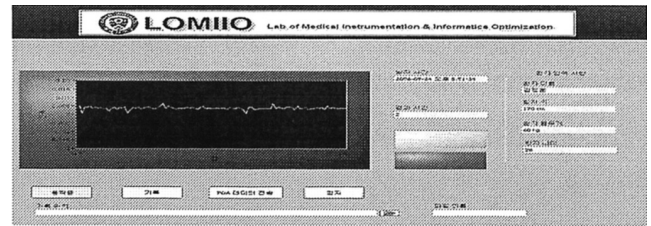
6

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5.10

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6.20

5.

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98% 1

1.

100	trial
98	2
2	98

6.

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